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GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Additions to the Map Collection. The following are some of the more important maps recently received by the Society: The new 9-sheet map of the United States, by the U. S. Geological Survey (1:2,500,000); Part I (Pines) of the Forest Atlas of the United States, issued by the same bureau; the set of the published sheets of the half-inch-to-mile topographic map of Canada, published by the Department of Militia and Defence; the 1:2,000,000 general map of Mexico, published by the Department of Public Works; Paulsen's large-scale map of the oilfields of Mexico*; the railroad map of Brazil, published by the Ministerio de Viação e Obras Publicas (1:2,000,000); Dr. Jannasch's Map of Central Argentine and Chile and his special map of Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay (both 1:1,000,000); the "Karte des Sperrgebietes in Deutsch-Südwestafrika," published by Reimer (1:100,000); the set of 31 maps (1:200,000) accompanying the account of Dr. Albert Tafel's explorations in China and Tibet*; the set of itinerary maps to illustrate Count Charles de Polignac's travels in China; the sheets of the 40-verst map of Asiatic Russia and adjoining countries; revised sheets of the bathymetric map published by the "Cabinet Scientifique du Prince de Monaco," Paris*; 560 sheets of the 1:100,000 map of France published under the auspices of the Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Professor Bowman's Lecture on the Central Andes. At the special inter-monthly meeting on February 3, Professor Bowman lectured before the Society on the Central Andes. His remarks were based on his three expeditions to this region, the last carried out during the past summer under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, the results of which are published at the beginning of this number. Professor Bowman's remarks, supplemented by lantern slide views, dealt with a cross-section from west to east through the Central Andes, which he defined as that portion of the Andean highland which is characterized by interior drainage. Paralleling the coast first come the relatively low coast ranges, to the east of which lies a desert strip characterized by the *salars* which contain the nitrate deposits that are of such economic importance to Chile. On the east this desert strip is bordered by the Western Andes, or Maritime Cordillera, which together with the Eastern Andes, or Cordillera Oriental, on the eastern margin of the Andean highland, enclose the great central basin, or *altiplano*. The general conception of the Maritime Andes as a majestic range of lofty mountains rising abruptly from the sea is incorrect; they are rather a broad plateau, a peneplain uplifted to an elevation of 14,000 ft. This was well brought out by Professor Bowman's lantern slides, which showed broad slopes characterized by relatively little relief. It was only when a picture of the Cordillera Oriental was thrown on the screen that rugged alpine forms with snow-capped peaks appeared. In great contrast to these and to the general aridity of the Andean highland, which they join on the east, are the Amazon lowlands with their high precipitation and tropical forests. The degree of this contrast was well illustrated by the last slide, which represented a huge epiphyte, which, by the very attitude of its branches, seemed to be devouring the host upon which it grew—a picture of the luxuriance of life in the lowlands compared with the barrenness and aridity of the highland. Professor Bowman also referred in detail to the human inhabitants of the region and their activities, particularly to the trade in cattle carried on between Salta and Jujuy in northern Argentina and the nitrate camps in the desert near the Pacific coast which involves driving the animals, summer and winter, over passes more than 15,000 feet high, and forcing them over waterless districts where they sometimes have to go without food for as long as three days.

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* Reviewed in the *Bulletin* as follows: Mexico, Vol. 46, 1914, p. 156; China, Vol. 45, 1913, pp. 877-879; bathymetric map of the oceans, Vol. 46, 1914, pp. 158-159.

NORTH AMERICA

Oceanographical Investigations by the Department of Commerce. On Sunday, January 25, the Coast Survey Steamer *Bache* sailed from Hampton Roads on an oceanographical cruise which will embrace the physical, zoological and botanical inquiries that are now recognized as of importance to navigation, the fisheries and meteorology. The cruise will be from Cape Henry to Bermuda, and thence to the coast of Florida. In addition, lines will be run across the narrowest part of the Gulf Stream between Florida and the Bahamas and from Key West to Havana. Soundings, the deepest of which will be in water over three miles deep, will be made at intervals of from ten to seventy-five miles. The temperature of the water will be taken at various depths between the surface and the bottom. Specimens of water will be secured from different submarine levels. The direction and velocity of water currents will be ascertained in investigating the tides and currents at a distance from shore, and possibly in the deep sea.

Plants and animals will be collected not only at the surface and the bottom, but at intermediate depths. Microscopic organisms which serve as the food of larger animals, and on which the distribution and even the existence of fishes is ultimately dependent, will also be collected. Particular attention will be paid to the collection of young fishes, through the study of which it is hoped light may be thrown on the spawning places and migrations of species valuable to man, but the whereabouts of which during a considerable part of their lives is now unknown. Studies of this kind have recently shown that the eels inhabitating the rivers and coastal waters of Europe and America are spawned somewhere near the Sargasso Sea in the middle of the North Atlantic, whence they are distributed, as flat, more or less ribbon-like, transparent young, through the medium of the Gulf Stream and other oceanic currents.

The investigations are being conducted by the Department of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries. Captain Charles C. Yates, of the former bureau, will be in command of the vessel, and the Bureau of Fisheries will be represented by Messrs. W. W. Welsh and John V. Greene. The entire cruise will probably occupy a little less than two months.

The Future of the Maryland Oyster Industry. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, which has participated in the work of the Maryland Oyster Survey, has just issued a ''Summary of Survey of Oyster Bars of Maryland, 1906-1912,'' by C. C. Yates, giving concisely the history of the oyster industry of Maryland, a statement of its prospects, with charts, a diagram, index to natural oyster bars, index to triangulation stations, etc. With regard to the future of the industry the report says:

''It now seems not only reasonable, but probable, that within the next generation the citizens of Maryland will be leasing and cultivating a probable 100,000 and a possible 300,000 acres of so-called 'barren bottoms' where oysters do not now grow in commercial quantities; that the more than 200,000 acres of natural oyster bars now reserved for the use of the oystermen as a result of the Maryland Oyster Survey will be so conserved and developed that they will produce, as they have done before, twice the amount they now yield; that the oyster industry of Maryland will then be based on an annual production of 20,000,000 bushels of oysters where now it is barely 5,000,000; and that the physical valuation of the state-owned oyster lands will then be $100,000,000, where now it is not more than $20,000,000.''

Publication of the 1:500,000 State Maps. Sixteen sheets have been published to date by the U. S. Geological Survey, namely: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vermont. These maps are published in black and white and are intended to serve as bases for geological, forestry, agricultural or other detail. They were described in the *Bull.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 841.

Archdeacon Stuck's Ascent of Mt. McKinley. *Scribner's Magazine* for November, 1913, contained Archdeacon Stuck's account of his ascent of Mt. McKinley. He had the cooperation of Mr. H. P. Karstens, without whose help, the Archdeacon frankly says, he would not have undertaken the enterprise. Their success in making the complete ascent (Professor Parker and Mr. Belmore Browne had earlier attained within about 100 feet of the top) appears largely to have been due to their forwarding the outfit by river in the previous autumn, so that their supplies were only fifty miles from the base of the mountain when they began their work in March, last year. Establishing at a base camp at 4,000 feet a cache of fresh pemmican, they found later that the suitability of this food could not be surpassed. They followed the route that the miners McGonogall and Anderson opened in 1910. This route was also adopted by Professor Parker. Archdeacon Stuck was able to substantiate the claim of the miners that they had ascended the mountain, though the summit reached by them was not the highest peak, but the secondary summit to the north. Stuck's party saw, through their glasses, the flagstaff which the miners had erected.

When the climbers reached the head of the Muldrow Glacier (11,500 feet), which drains the whole northern face of the mountain, they found that the north-eastern ridge separating the two branches of the glacier and offering the only means of ascent to the snow basin above had completely changed in appearance since Professor Parker was there. He described it as "a steep but practicable snow ridge." It was now, however, a jagged mass of rocks and ice, the transformation having been wrought evidently by the severe earthquake noted by the Parker party on their descent of the mountain.

This added greatly to the difficulty of the ascent. Each individual block had to be climbed over or circumvented. No space was found large enough to pitch a tent and it was necessary, therefore, to return each night to the glacier camp. Bad weather also caused delay; but when the ridge was at last surmounted bright sunshine favored the final climb, though the party was suffering from cold and the difficulty of breathing in the rarefied air. A mercurial barometer carried to the top gave a reading of 13.6 inches. Many of Archdeacon Stuck's descriptions are very realistic, especially that of the stupendous ice fall of 4,000 feet from the upper basin to the glacier below.

Archbishop Stuck pleads for the retention of the native name Denali for the great mountain. Why Denali rather than Bolshaya or Traleyka, as it was also called? The mountain was first reported in recent time by Mr. Dickey, who estimated its height at 20,000 feet, within about 300 feet of its real elevation, and he expressed his opinion that it was the highest mountain in North America, as it is, according to our present knowledge. Bearing the name of our martyred President, which was given to it by the rediscoverer of the mountain, there is very little probability that it will cease to be known by the name it now bears on maps and in all reference books.

The Grand Trunk Pacific R.R. Nearly Completed. Regular passenger train service has begun on the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince George, 1,279 miles west of Winnipeg. There now remains only a gap of 116 miles west of Prince George, and upon the completion of this stretch the whole system will be in operation from coast to coast.

SOUTH AMERICA

Population of Colombia. According to the census of Colombia taken on March 5, 1912, the population of the republic is 5,072,613, distributed among the departments as follows: Antioquia, 740,937; Atlántico, 114,887; Bolívar, 420,730; Boyacá, 586,499; Caldas, 341,198; Cauca, 211,756; Cundinamarca, 713,968; Huila, 158,191; Magdalena, 149,547; Nariño, 292,535; North Santander, 204,381; South Santander, 400,084; Tolima, 282,426; Valle, 217,159. About 300,000 persons living in the intendencias, comisarias and the government hospitals make up the remainder of the population.

AFRICA

New Port and Railroad for Nigeria. The *Geographical Journal* (Vol. 42, 1913, p. 398) says that a new trunk line is to be built from the Niger Delta to the Udi coal fields, east of the lower Niger in the latitude of Onitsha, a town on the river, thence to the Benue River, which will be crossed by a large bridge, and on along the border of the Bauchi Highlands to the Kaduna R., where it will be linked with the existing railroad to Kano. It will pass near the Bauchi tin fields, to which a branch line may be built. A particularly favorable site for the seaward terminus has been secured, it is said, through the recent discovery of a creek, apparently a branch of the Bonny R., with fifty feet depth of water at the shore edge. It will be possible here to build a town with wharves and railroad shops, and it is thought the port will become the coal distributing center for the whole of West Africa. The railroad will be 550 miles long and it will be four or five years in building.

The Harmattan of the Coast of Guinea. A paper on ''The Harmattan Wind of the Guinea Coast,'' by H. W. Braby of the London Meteorological Office (*Quart. Journ. Roy. Met. Soc.*, Vol. 39, 1913), brings together the results of observations made at Zungeru, Northern Nigeria. It is significant that during the winter the notes in the ''Remarks'' column of the meteorological record at this station relate almost entirely to the harmattan. The importance of this wind is thus easily recognized. The harmattan blows intermittently during the winter (Nov.-March) along the coast of Upper Guinea, from French Guinea to the Cameroons. The wind is very dry, and carries a fine sand which comes through the crevices of doors and windows and covers everything with dust. While generally regarded as health-giving, its extreme dryness is trying to newcomers. Locally, the harmattan is known as ''the doctor.'' The direction of the wind is northeast, which explains the presence of the Saharan dust, and it partakes somewhat of the nature of the föhn blowing from more elevated to lower districts. The stronger the wind the lower the relative humidity. R. DEC. WARD.

The Egyptian Survey Department. A report of the Egyptian Survey Department published in 1913 records the work done during 1911. The third order triangulation for the cultivated area of Egypt was completed in 1911. Publication of the 1:50,000 sheets of the atlas of the cultivated area is advancing. A new 1:100,000 topographic series of cultivated areas with the adjoining desert to include the Nile escarpments was begun. This map is compiled for the Irrigation Service. The year was marked by special activity in the work undertaken by the Department to insure the steady development of Egyptian mineral resources. Meteorological and seismological observations as well as cadastral and town surveys were a part of the ordinary routine.

ASIA

The Identity of the Sangpo and the Brahmaputra Proven. A telegram from Calcutta on November 18 announced that Captain F. F. M. Bailey of the Political Department and Captain Morshead of the Survey of India had returned to India after successfully exploring the Sangpo. Their journey was an arduous one, but they conclusively proved that the Sangpo and Brahmaputra are one and the same river. This has for years been regarded as a certainty, but the fact had not actually been proven. The total distance traversed by the explorers is said to have been 1,700 miles, the travelers finally emerging at Dewangiri in Assam, after a journey of thirteen months from the first stop in the Mishmi country.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Professor Davis's Visit to Australia and Oceania. Professor W. M. Davis has received a grant from the Shaler Memorial Fund of Harvard

University for a journey across the Pacific, to examine the coral reefs of several groups of islands. He sailed from San Francisco on Feb. 11 for Honolulu, and goes thence to the Fiji Islands, where he will spend a month, then probably by Samoa and Tonga to New Zealand, where he will remain a month. In June he hopes to reach New Caledonia. August will be given to Australia, where he will be a guest of the British Association in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. In early September he will take part in a supplementary meeting arranged by the Government of New Zealand. A stop will be made in the Society Islands during the return voyage, and San Francisco will be reached in November. His address is, care of Raymond-Whitcomb Co., San Francisco, Cal. (five cent postage).

The Crozet Islands Annexed by France. The French Government announces that it has formally annexed to the republic the Crozet Islands in the South Indian Ocean. This island group (46° - 47° S. and 51° E.) was discovered by the French sailor Marion-Dufresne in 1772, who landed on the largest island of the group and took possession of it in the name of the King of France. The island upon which he landed is still known as Possession Island. Until now, the French Government has never asserted its authority over the islands. The group, of volcanic origin, includes three large and several small islands, of which the largest is about fifteen miles long and seven miles wide. It is a great resort of the albatross; and the hogs left there by seamen have largely multiplied. The most complete description of the islands was supplied in 1901 by the German South Polar Expedition under Drygalski. The islands are near the ocean route between Cape Town and Melbourne, a fact that has given them some importance. The best anchorage is in Ship's Bay, on the east side of Possession Island.

EUROPE

Dr. Keltie's Work for Geographical Education. The *Geographical Teacher,* Vol. 7, 1913, Part 3, p. 141, says that the Council of the Geographical Association has asked Dr. J. Scott Keltie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, to be President of the Association for 1914. He has consented to take the office. The *Geographical Teacher* adds: "It is appropriate that he should be President next year, for it was in 1884—thirty years ago—that he was commissioned by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society to visit schools, training colleges and universities, both at home and abroad, and to report on the provision made for teaching geography in them. The publication of this report led to a revival of the teaching of geography in this country, and all who have attempted to improve this teaching are indebted to him not merely for this initial stimulus, but for constant advice and encouragement. The Council of the Association has asked him to review the progress made in the teaching of geography in this country since 1884, and we all look forward to an interesting and valuable address."

The Museum for Meereskunde in Berlin. This museum is planned to give an understanding of the sea and its phenomena, to exhibit the means of investigation and the abundance of marine life, and to set forth the economic and national significance of navigation, marine commerce and sea power. Its scope embraces the chemical and physical conditions and the movements of ocean waters. In a very elaborate fisheries collection, including many models of ships and apparatus, the methods of winning the treasures of the sea are placed before the eye, and sea products in striking variety are displayed. An historico-economic collection is devoted to shipbuilding, navigation and sea commerce, to harbors and rescue appliances. Another department illustrates the history and development of the German navy.

The museum was founded by Professor von Richthofen, but in recent years has been greatly expanded under the administration of the present Director, Professor Albrecht Penck. It is situated quite near the Royal Library and the central building of the University. Under the same roof, and also under the direction of Professor Penck, is the Geographic Institute of the University.

A formal opening of the enlarged and reorganized museum was held on Saturday, December 6. Many geographers, naval officers and members of the imperial government were present. The principal address, by the Director, was followed by a short response by Kultusminister v. Trott zu Solz, who spoke appreciatively of the development and public value of the museum. The collections are rich in variety and interest and will do good service both in popular education and as an adjunct in special geographical training.

A. P. Brigham.

Lightning Conductors on St. Paul's Cathedral, London. During the recent installation of new lightning conductors on St. Paul's Cathedral, London, there was discovered part of one of the original bar conductors erected about 140 years ago under the supervision of Benjamin Franklin. This bar was inside one of the towers, and was thus not exposed to the weather. The London *Times*, commenting on the discovery of this old lightning rod, said: ''The fixing of the 'Franklin rods,' as they were called, led to a heated controversy as to whether lightning conductors should have points or balls as terminals. The President of the Royal Society, who advocated points, had to resign. King George III was a strong adherent of ball terminals, but time confirmed Franklin's view.'' R. DeC. Ward.

Congrès International d'Ethnologie et d'Ethnographie This congress will meet at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on June 1-5, 1914, under the active presidency of Professor Gustave Jéquier, Professor of Egyptology in the University of Neuchâtel. The official languages of the congress will be French, German, English and Italian. The length of papers is limited to twenty minutes, and the price of membership in the congress has been fixed at ten francs.

OCEANOGRAPHICAL

Ocean Fleets of the Nations. B. Huldermann's ''Geschäftslage und Entwickelung der Seeschiffährt,'' (Mittler & Sohn, Berlin, 1913) contains the following table giving a comparative view of the tonnage of ocean-going vessels as distributed among the leading sea powers and over a series of years:

IN 1000 GROSS REGISTERED TONS

	1890	*1900*	*1905*	*1910*	*1911*	*1912*
World fleet	22,152	29,044	36,001	41,915	43,147	44,601
Belonging to:						
Great Britain with Colonies	11,597	14,261	17,010	19.012	19,419	19,874
United States	......	2,053	2,649	2,762	2.809	2,849
Austria-Hungary	270	416	618	779	846	903
Denmark	280	519	628	737	753	753
The Netherlands	379	530	702	1,015	1.058	1,130
France	1,045	1,351	1,728	1,882	1,977	2,053
Germany	1,569	2,650	3,565	4,333	4.467	4,629
Italy	817	984	1,189	1,321	1,341	1,399
Japan	172	575	874	1,149	1,203	1.345
Norway	1,584	1,641	1,776	2,015	2,154	2,293
Russia	427	721	863	885	895	937
Spain	535	695	723	767	776	772
Sweden	476	637	864	917	931	970

The Work of the Oceanographical Section of the Deutsche Seewarte. According to the last annual report of the Deutsche Seewarte of Hamburg, the Oceanographical Section, which was founded on April 1, 1912, engaged in the following activities during the past year under the direction of Dr. G. Schott: (1) an investigation of the specific gravity of the water in German harbors and estuaries; (2) completion after ten years of the work on the Atlas of the Currents of the Indian Ocean, which will comprise 24 plates; (3) the preparation of maps and diagrams from the oceanographical observations of the cruise of the *Möwe* to German Southwest Africa in 1911; (4) courses of instruction in oceanography; (5) the grant of subsidies to L. Mecking of Göttingen (now of Kiel) and R. Lütgens of Hamburg for research; (6) critical examination of several sheets of the Carte Générale Bathymetrique des Océans, issued under the auspices of the Prince of Monaco; (7) inception of studies, designed to cover a long period, for the preparation of an Atlas of the Currents of the Atlantic Ocean, beginning with an examination of the leeway records of sailing vessels deposited in the archives of the Seewarte; and (8) continuation of the collecting of surface temperatures of the North Sea for the Bureau du Conseil International pour l'Exploration de la Mer in Copenhagen (*Petermanns Mitt.,* Nov., 1913, p. 266).

PERSONAL

Mr. James I. Craig has been transferred from the Directorship of the Meteorological Section of the Survey Department, Cairo, Egypt, to the Comptrollership of the General Statistical Department. His successor in the Meteorological Section is Mr. H. E. Hurst.

Professor W. M. Davis of Harvard University has lately returned from a month in England and Ireland. He gave four lectures before the School of Geography at Oxford on "The Principles of Geographical Presentation," and addressed the Junior Scientific Club of Oxford University and the Sedgwick Club of Cambridge University on "Theories of Coral Reefs." In Dublin he gave three lectures in the Royal College of Science on certain problems in physical geography, illustrative of the explanatory method of geographical description. At Wellington and at Winchester "colleges"—public schools of the English type—as well as at Oxford, Cambridge and Dublin, he repeated his illustrated lecture on "The Lessons of the Colorado Canyon." During a brief visit to Paris he saw four of the French members of the Transcontinental Excursion of 1912, and received from them a beautiful album containing portraits of the European members.

Mr. Douglas Freshfield, the distinguished alpinist and Vice-President of the Royal Geographical Society, called at the house of our Society on December 12. He spent a few days in New York and was ending a trip around the world, crossing North America from west to east.

Dr. W. Hunter Workman and Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman read papers before the Royal Geographical Society on November 24, on their exploration of the Siachen or Rose Glacier in the Eastern Karakorams in 1913 and their discovery of the peak 24,350 feet high which has been named after the Queen of England.